

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 6

REMARKS

Applicant appreciates the attention of the Examiner to the application. The Office Action of the Examiner of August 11, 2005 has been reviewed with care in the preparation of this response. The amendment above and the following remarks are believed to be fully responsive to this action.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-13 and 15-20, as presented by the above amendment, are pending. The pending claims set forth a novel and non-obvious level having a vial secured to it and method of mounting a vial to such a level. Allowance of all pending claims is respectfully requested in view of the above amendment and the following remarks.

Claims 1-3, 6-9 and 12-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner (U.S. Patent No. 5,709,034) in view of Baker et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,406,714). Claims 4, 10 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker and further in view of MacDermott. Claims 5, 11, 14 and 17-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker, in view of MacDermott and further in view of Kivistö et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0186123).

An amendment that amends independent claims 1 and 13 and that adds claim 20 has been submitted. Claim 14 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. The proposed amendment is asked to be entered in accordance with 37 CFR §1.116, is fully supported by the specification and does not include any new matter. The claims, including those that have been amended or added, are patentably distinguishable over the prior art and the references cited by the Examiner in particular.

Applicants now turn to the particular points raised by the Examiner in the Office Action of August 11, 2005.

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 7

Rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Independent claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker. Pending claims 2-6 are dependent to claim 1. Claim 1 has been amended to clarify the patentability of this novel invention. As amended, claim 1 is not rendered obvious by these references. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of amended claim 1 and any claim dependent to it and requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In addition, any such combination or modification of the prior art must still teach or suggest each and every one of the claim limitations. MPEP §2143.

Claim 1, as amended, specifies that the front and rear portions of the ring member are circular, have beveled edges forming a funnel-shaped surface, and extend outward from the body of the level. Neither Kohner nor Baker, alone or in combination, discloses all of these limitations.

Kohner shows a level having a clamp 20 with two vial mounting portions 40. Each portion 40 includes a short cylindrical band 44 with a flap 46 coplanar with the band's outside edge. (Kohner in FIG. 2 and at col. 3, lines 2-5). Band 44 has a constant inner diameter, one that is not beveled or funnel-shaped, so that it can receive a cylindrical vial 90 to which the inner wall of the band is bonded. (Kohner in FIG. 5 and at col. 4, lines 18-25). Vial mounting portions 40 are mounted entirely between apertures 56 in the body of the level since the outside flaps 46 seat within each aperture when clamp 20 is inserted through the hollow end of the level. (Kohner in FIG. 3 and 5 and at col. 3, lines 18-26).

While the Examiner does acknowledge in the present Office Action that the ring member set forth in claim 1 is not disclosed by Kohner, this deficiency is not cured by Baker. Although Baker discloses certain bezels 64, 66 having a surface tapering in a concave manner from their outer edges 84, 86, each is oval-shaped and not circular. (Baker in FIG. 1 and at col. 5, line 7).

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 8

The bezels are mounted in the oblong apertures 20 on each side of the level body. The apertures, the bezels as well as the vial holding plate 32 are all taught as being oval so as to provide a vial window assembly that accommodates both horizontal and plumb vials since the horizontal vial is longer than the plumb vial. (Baker at col. 3, line 65 to col. 4, line 8; at col. 5, lines 36 - 47; at col. 6, lines 31 - 34). In addition, the bezels are recessed within aperture 20 and are adapted to adhere to the wall of the aperture so that outer edges 84, 86 of the bezels are "approximately flush with, and slightly inside the outer side surfaces 21, 22 of the level body 12." (Baker in FIG. 6; at col. 5, lines 7-10; and at col. 5, line 68 to col. 6, line 3).

Even if Baker was said to disclose a ring member having the features set forth in amended claims 1, an examiner may not simply select from the prior art the separate components of the claimed invention through the use of the blueprint supplied by the inventor. Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil, 774 F.2d 1132, 227 USPQ 543 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The act of identifying the various elements of the claimed invention in the prior art without there being any teaching, suggestion or motivation for their combination is not the legal test of obviousness.

It is, after all, well recognized that most, if not all, inventions are no more than combinations of old elements in the prior art. Environmental Designs, Ltd. v. Union Oil Co., 713 F. 2d 693, 218 USPQ 865 (Fed. Cir. 1983); Richdel, Inc. v. Sunspool Corp., 714 F. 2d 1573, 219 USPQ 8 (Fed. Cir. 1983). "If identification of each claimed element in the prior art were sufficient to negate patentability, very few patents would ever issue. Furthermore, rejecting patents solely by finding prior art corollaries for the claimed elements would permit an examiner to use the claimed invention itself as a blueprint for piecing together elements in the prior art to defeat the patentability of the claimed invention. Such an approach would be 'an illogical and inappropriate process by which to determine patentability.' Sensonics, Inc. v. Aerasonic Corp., 81 F. 3d 1566, 1570, 38 USPQ 2d 1551, 1554 (Fed. Cir. 1996)." In re Rouffet, 47 USPQ 2d at 1457 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

In the present Office Action, there is no showing of any reasons or motivation in the references cited to support the combination and modification relied upon for the obviousness rejection of claim 1. A specific explanation why a skilled artisan would have been motivated to

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 9

make a claimed combination and/or modification must be set forth by an examiner after any rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103. MPEP §706.02(j). The Examiner makes reference only to how "it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made" to modify the bands in Kohner by providing them with beveled edges as taught by Baker "in order to help increase the visibility of the vials during use." This is not the required showing but an exercise in the hindsight frowned upon by the courts.

Furthermore, the Examiner fails to explain what the specific understanding or technological principle within the knowledge of a skilled artisan is that would have suggested to such an individual to make the modification to the bands in Kohner that is needed to arrive at the claimed ring member. While the purpose of the modification is said by the Examiner to be one of helping increase the visibility of an object during use, there is no showing of any engineering principle taught for accomplishing this in any of the references cited. The teachings of the present application for enhancing the visibility of a vial in a level, therefore, stand alone.

In addition, Kohner teaches against modifying its bands in the manner suggested. To do so would create a highly unsatisfactory clamp 20 having bands 44 that would lose their ability to have the vial 90 bonded to it when the vial is inserted into the clamp. (Kohner at col. 4, lines 20 - 27). As seen in FIGS. 2 and 5 of Kohner, the inner surface of the clamp is dimensioned to make tight contact with all of the outside surface of the vial for solid bonding when secured within the clamp. This obviously intended purpose for the bands of the clamp is clearly inapposite to the suggested modification by the Examiner.

This lack of any explanation by the Examiner of the motivation for one skilled in the art to select and then modify the references cited, along with the other reasons discussed above, demonstrates that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made to maintain rejection of claim 1. Applicant believes that this rejection should therefore be withdrawn and that amended claim 1, in addition to claims 2-6 that are dependent to it, be allowed.

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 10

Rejection of Claims 2 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 2, 3 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker. Pending claims 3-6 are dependent to claim 2. Claims 2, 3 and 6 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from amended claim 1. All of the elements of claims 2, 3 and 6 are not, however, disclosed by these references, alone or in combination, and Applicant respectfully asks therefore that the specific rejections of claims 2, 3 and 6 be withdrawn.

Claim 2 adds the limitation that there be first and second ring members, each having front and rear portions. The Examiner acknowledges that Kohner discloses only a first ring member (clamp 20) having front and rear portions (vial mounting portions 40) and no second ring member. This deficiency is not resolved by Baker, however, since it too shows, at best, only single front and rear oval-shaped portions (bezels 64, 66).

In fact, no disclosure of first and second ring members is even attributed to Baker in the Office Action to support the rejection being made of claim 2. The Examiner has therefore neither clearly explained the pertinence of these references nor designated as near as practical the particular part of the publications that she relied upon in support of this rejection. This is contrary to 37 CFR §1.104(c)(2) and Applicant respectfully requests that any subsequent action by the Examiner be made non-final should this claim continue to be rejected on the basis of these two references.

Claim 3 requires that the second ring member have wing members with apertures and that the level have openings spaced from the recess in which the vial is enclosed so that fasteners can be passed through the apertures and openings to secure the second ring member to the level. This added feature of claim 3 is stated by the Examiner as being taught or suggested by Kohner. The supposed apertures shown in Kohner, however, are merely depressions 49 designed to receive wedge portion 75 of ribs 74 on the insertion portion 70 of end cap 30. Likewise, no openings spaced from recess 56 are disclosed in Kohner. Furthermore, the Examiner does not suggest that these deficiencies are cured by Baker.

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 11

Claim 6 requires that the first and second ring members be bonded together before the vial is enclosed in the recess of the level. Given that neither reference discloses dual ring members, there is clearly no showing of ring members being bonded together to support the rejection of this specific claim.

Since the applied references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations in claims 2, 3 and 6 and no such showing has been made by the Examiner, Applicant believes that these specific rejections have been additionally traversed and that claims 2, 3 and 6 and any claims depending from them should be allowed.

Rejection of Claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 4 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker and further in view of MacDermott. Claim 4 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from amended claim 1 and claim 2. Claim 4 adds the restriction that first and second ring members have contrasting colors. None of the applied references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest first and second ring members having front and rear portions. Likewise, each reference also fails to disclose dual ring members having contrasting colors.

MacDermott recognizes the problem of reading the vial of a level under poor lighting conditions and does comment on how the image of the bubble in the vial can be enhanced with "a luminescent, color contrasting, or reflecting background *against which* the bubble level is viewed." MacDermott at col. 1, lines 35-37 (emphasis added). There is no teaching or suggestion in MacDermott of the vial being enclosed with a first ring member having a contrasting color from that of a second ring member enclosing the first. Moreover, MacDermott teaches against contrasting colors as a solution to the problem of reading a level under poor light by emphasizing instead the actual illumination of the vial.

Moreover, there is no showing in the Office Action by the Examiner of any motivation for the suggested combination of the references cited. There must be more of a justification for combining references, much less modifying them, than solely the fact that such pieces of prior art happened to have been known at the time of the invention. An explanation as to why a skilled

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 12

artisan would have been motivated to select these specific pieces of prior art so as to arrive at the claimed method and level is absent from the Office Action but for the conclusory statement that such would have been obvious.

Any motivation suggested by the Examiner for modifying and combining the prior art to arrive at a level having ring members with contrasting colors to outline the vial is derived solely from the solution to the problem of focusing vision on the vial set forth by Applicant in the present application. This is again the exercise of hindsight prohibited by the courts. In effect, the very insight disclosed by Applicant as advantages for his novel and non-obvious level is used against him as a surrogate for the motivation not found in the references cited. The ability to combine or modify references does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art itself teaches or suggests the desirability of the combination or modification. MPEP §2143.01.

This lack of explanation, along with each of the other reasons set forth above, establishes that a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejection of claim 4 has not been made and that this claim should now also be allowed.

Rejection of Claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker, in view of MacDermott and further in view of Kivistö. Claim 6 is dependent to claim 5. Claim 5 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from amended claim 1 and claim 2. Claim 5 adds the limitation that the second ring member be a soft elastomeric. Kivistö does not cure the deficiency in each of the other applied references by teaching or suggesting first and second ring members having front and rear portions. Likewise, each of these references, alone or in combination, fails to disclose a soft elastomeric ring member.

In addition, any prior art reference relied upon by an examiner in a determination of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103 must be "analogous prior art." MPEP §2141.01(a). Kivistö is not analogous prior art. The standard for identifying what constitutes analogous art is well-settled: "Two criteria have evolved for determining whether prior art is analogous: (1) whether

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 13

the art is from the same field of endeavor, regardless of the problem addressed, and (2) if the reference is not within the field of the inventor's endeavor, whether the reference still is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved." In re Clay, 966 F.2d 656, 658, 23 USPQ 2d 1058 (Fed Cir. 1992).

Claim 5 is directed to a improved level and a method of forming such a level having a ring member that is a soft elastomeric to provide impact-absorption to the level. Kivisto deals with a communication device having a hermetically sealed housing. Nothing in this reference is directed, therefore, to the same field of endeavor as the claimed invention, namely hand tools, geometric instruments, and, in particular, spirit levels.

Kivisto is also not reasonably pertinent to the problem of concern to the Applicant, i.e. the providing of a level having improved impact resistance with a structure in which the vial is positioned. A person with ordinary skill in the art of the carpentry industry would not have been expected to solve such a problem by looking for a reference dealing with a manner of sealing off the housing of a communication device so that it is impervious to gases and liquids or with making flame-proof the interface between the housing and its cable or with the desirability of construction from a lightweight and corrosive resistant material. While it may have been obvious to provide a level with a tight seal that resists entry of liquids and gases into it so as to prolong the life span of the tool in light of Kivisto, this was not the problem facing Applicant.

The Examiner is believed to be suggesting in the Office Action that it would have been obvious, in view of Kivisto, to transform the bands in Kohner, as modified by Baker, by making the bands out of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) with an outer layer of thermoplastic rubber. Once again the Examiner simply calls upon the supposed level of skill of one skilled in the art without any explanation of what motivation is actually found within the references for that individual to have produced the claimed invention from the proposed combination. This is not the required showing of obviousness under the MPEP but a piecing together of prior art to defeat patentability. Moreover, there is simply no teaching or suggestion in any one of the cited references for a single ring member, much less the second of two ring members, to be a soft elastomeric.

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 14

The lack of motivation for the combination and modification of prior art asserted by the Examiner is further highlighted by the fact that there is no purpose suggested in the Office Action for modifying the bands of the clamp in Kohner by making them out of a soft elastomer and, in particular, out of ABS and thermoplastic rubber other than to utilize a lightweight and corrosive resistant material and to provide a tight seal to resist entry of gases and liquids. As stated above, however, Kohner teaches that the only purpose for the bands is to provide a structure for holding the vial securely in place. The advantages raised by the Examiner for a transformation of the bands into portions of one of the claimed ring members are extraneous and inapposite to the intended function of these features.

Moreover, Kohner also fails to offer any suggestion that, even if the bands had been made of a soft elastomeric, they would have provided impact-absorption to the level. The bands in the primary reference are disclosed as being entirely recessed within the body of the level (FIGS. 3 and 5). Most, if not all, of any impact to the level in Kohner is therefore absorbed by the body of the level, in particular the sidewalls 50, 52 adjacent to the clamp.

For all of these reasons, Applicant asks that the rejection of claim 5 and any claim dependent to it be withdrawn and that claim 5 now be allowed.

Rejection of Claims 7 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Independent claim 7 to an improved level was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker. Pending claims 8-12 are dependent to claim 7. Claim 7 is not rendered obvious by these references. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 7 and any claim dependent to it and requests that this rejections be withdrawn.

Claim 7 specifies that the level includes a ring member having front and rear portions that are circular and have beveled edges forming a funnel-shaped surface. Although Applicant distinctly claims that the ring portions are circular, a ring is by definition "a circular band for holding, connecting, hanging, pulling, packing, or sealing". (Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary © 1991 by Merriam-Webster Inc.) Circularity of the ring member and, in particular, its front and rear portions is therefore a feature specifically claimed and inherent in the ordinary

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 15

and customary meaning given the words of claim 7. Contrary to the argument asserted by the Examiner in the Office Action, this feature is one actually claimed and not something "transported into the claims."

Neither Kohner nor Baker, alone or in combination, discloses a ring member having front and rear portions that are circular and have beveled edges forming a funnel-shaped surface. While the Examiner acknowledges in the present Office Action that a ring member having at least these limitations is not disclosed by Kohner, this deficiency is not cured by Baker.

For reasons set forth above with respect to the allowance of amended claim 1, Baker discloses bezels that have a tapering surface, but each is oval-shaped and not circular. The bezels are mounted in the oblong apertures on each side of the level in Baker. The apertures, the bezels as well as a vial holding plate are taught in this reference as being oval so as to provide a vial window assembly that accommodates both horizontal and plumb vials since the horizontal vial is longer than the plumb vial.

In addition, as pointed out with respect to amended claim 1, there is no showing of any reasons or motivation in either of the references cited to support the combination and modification relied upon for the obviousness rejection of claim 7. The act of identifying the various elements of the claimed invention in the prior art through the use of the blueprint supplied by the inventor without there being any teaching, suggestion or motivation for their combination is not the legal test of obviousness.

The Examiner makes reference only to how "it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made" to modify the bands in Kohner by giving them the tapered edges of the bezels in Baker. While the purpose of the modification is said by the Examiner to be one of helping increase the visibility of the vials during use, there is no teaching for accomplishing this in any of the references cited - only the teaching set forth in the present application. This is, therefore, not the required showing of obviousness but an exercise in the hindsight frowned upon by the courts.

Moreover, as explained earlier, Kohner teaches against modifying its bands in the manner suggested. To do so would create a highly unsatisfactory clamp since its bands would lose their

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 16

ability to have the vial firmly bonded to it when the vial is inserted into the clamp. The inner surface of the clamp is dimensioned to make tight contact with all of the outside surface of the vial for solid bonding when secured within the clamp. This obviously intended purpose for the bands of the clamp is clearly inapposite to the suggested modification by the Examiner.

For all of reasons, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been made by the Examiner to maintain a rejection of claim 7. Applicant submits that the rejection should therefore be withdrawn and that this claim, in addition to claims 8-12 that are dependent to it, be allowed.

Rejection of Claims 8, 9 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 8, 9 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as also being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker. Pending claims 9-12 are dependent to claim 8. Claims 8, 9 and 12 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 7. Claims 8, 9 and 12 are not rendered obvious by these references and Applicant respectfully asks that the rejection of claims 8-12 be withdrawn.

Claim 8 adds the limitation that there be first and second ring members, each having front and rear portions. The Examiner acknowledges that Kohner discloses only a first ring member having front and rear portions but no second ring member. For reasons set forth above with respect to the allowance of claim 2, this deficiency is not resolved by Baker, since it too shows, at best, only single front and rear oval-shaped portions. As with the rejection of claim 2, no disclosure of first and second ring members is even attributed to Baker in the Office Action to support this rejection. The Examiner has neither clearly explained the pertinence of these references nor designated as near as practical the particular part of the publications that she relied upon in support of the rejection. This is contrary to 37 CFR §1.104(c)(2) and Applicant respectfully requests that any subsequent action by the Examiner be made non-final should this claim continue to be rejected on the basis of these two references.

Claim 9 requires that the second ring member have wing members with apertures and that the level have openings spaced from the recess in which the vial is enclosed so that fasteners can be passed through the apertures and openings to secure the second ring member to the level. As

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 17

pointed out with respect to the allowance of claim 3, this limitation is neither taught nor suggested by Kohner. The supposed apertures shown in Kohner are merely depressions designed to receive the wedge portion of the ribs on the insertion portion of the end cap. In addition, no openings spaced from the recess in Kohner are disclosed. Furthermore, the Examiner does not suggest that these deficiencies are cured by Baker.

Claim 12 requires that the first and second ring members be bonded together before the vial is enclosed in the recess of the level. Given that neither reference discloses dual ring members, there is clearly no showing of ring members being bonded together to support the rejection of this specific claim.

Since the applied references fail to teach or suggest each of the limitations in claims 8, 9 and 12, the specific rejection of these claims has been traversed and claims 8, 9 and 12 and all claims depending from them should be allowed.

Rejection of Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 10 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker and further in view of MacDermott. Claim 10 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from claims 7 and 8. Claim 10 adds the restriction that first and second ring members have contrasting colors. For the reasons set forth above with respect to the allowance of claim 4, each reference, alone or in combination, fails to teach or suggest first and second ring members having contrasting colors. In fact, MacDermott teaches against contrasting colors as a solution to the problem of reading a level under poor light by emphasizing instead the actual illumination of the vial.

Furthermore, there is no showing in the Office Action by the Examiner of any motivation for the suggested combination of the references cited. Any motivation suggested by the Examiner for modifying and combining the prior art to arrive at a level having ring members with contrasting colors to outline the vial was derived solely from the solution to the problem of focusing vision on the vial set forth by Applicant in the present application. The ability to combine or modify references does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 18

art itself teaches or suggests the desirability of the combination or modification. MPEP §2143.01.

These reasons demonstrate that a prima facie case of obviousness for rejecting claim 10 was not made in the Office Action and that this claim should now be allowed.

Rejection of Claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker, in view of MacDermott and further in view of Kivisto. Claim 11 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from claims 7 and 8. Claim 11 adds the limitation that the second ring member be a soft elastomeric. Kivisto does not cure the deficiency in each of the other applied references by teaching or suggesting first and second ring members having front and rear portions. Moreover, as stated earlier with respect to the allowance of claim 5 which has the same limitation, (1) Kivisto is not analogous prior art; (2) there is no teaching or suggestion in any of the cited references for a single ring member, much less the second of two ring members, to be a soft elastomeric; (3) there is no motivation presented in any of the references that supports changing the bands in Kohner, as modified by Baker, by making them out of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene with an outer layer of thermoplastic rubber; (4) the advantages raised by the Examiner for just such a transformation of the bands in Kohner are actually extraneous and inapposite to their intended function; and (5) even if the bands in Kohner were made of a soft elastomeric, they would not have provided any impact-absorption to the level since they are entirely recessed within the body of the level. For all of these reasons, Applicant traverses the rejection of claim 11 and asks that claim 11 now be allowed.

Rejection of Claims 13-19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 13 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker. Claim 13, as amended, combines the limitations of the previously presented claims 13 and 14. Claim 14 has now been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claim 13, as amended, now requires that a ring member enclosing the vial within the recess of

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 19

the level be circular and have a beveled edge forming a funnel-shaped surface, each point along the edge defining a slope line that intersects the central portion of the vial. For all of the reasons stated earlier with respect to the allowability of claims 1 and 7, these references, alone or in combination, fail at least to teach or suggest a circular ring member having a beveled edge that forms a funnel-shaped surface.

In addition, however, neither Kohner nor Baker disclose a ring member having a surface that defines slope lines intersecting the vial. This property of a ring member is stated by the Examiner in the Office Action as being shown in Baker. A detailed reading of Baker, including close examination of its drawings, fails to supply any objective basis for this proposition. Without resorting to speculation or hindsight reconstruction, there is no way of knowing that the tapered surfaces of bezels 64, 66 define slope lines that will intersect with one or both of the vials shown. "A rejection based on section 103 clearly must rest on a factual basis, and these facts must be interpreted without hindsight reconstruction of the invention from the prior art." In re Warner, 379 F. 2d 1011, 154 USPQ 173, 178 (CCPA 1967).

Given that the bezels in Baker are oval shaped and not circular, every one of the slope lines defined by its surfaces also does not intersect that portion of the vial where the bubble rests between marker rings when the measuring surface is set. This would be true even if, unlike what is shown in Baker, a single vial is centrally placed within the vial holding plate. Moreover, there is no teaching or disclosure in Baker that would suggest otherwise.

Since the Examiner has not advanced the required factual basis to support a finding that Baker shows or discloses the elements of amended claim 13 that are missing from Kohner, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of amended claim 13 has been traversed. Claim 13 and each of claims 15-19 that depend from it are therefore presently in a condition for immediate allowance.

Claim 15 provides that the ring member have wing members with apertures and that the level have openings spaced from the recess in which the vial is enclosed so that fasteners can be passed through the apertures and openings to secure the ring member to the level. Claim 15 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from amended claim 13. For the same reasons set

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 20

forth above with respect to the allowability of claims 3 and 9, however, neither of the cited references teach or suggest this additional feature. Applicant therefore believes that the rejection of this claim should be withdrawn and requests that it now be allowed.

Claim 16 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker and further in view of MacDermott. Claim 16 is allowable at least by virtue of its dependency from amended claim 13. Claim 16 includes the specific limitation that the ring member have inner and outer layers, these layers having contrasting colors to outline the vial. For the same reasons set forth above with respect to the allowability of claims 4 and 10, none of these references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a ring member having inner and outer layers, much less a ring member having layers of contrasting colors. In addition, as with claims 4 and 10, there is no showing of any motivation for the suggested combination. For each of these additional reasons, Applicant respectfully traverses the specific rejection of claim 16 and requests that it be allowed, as well as claims 17-19 that depend from it.

Claims 17-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohner in view of Baker, in view of MacDermott and further in view of Kivisto. These claims are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from amended claim 13 and claim 16. In addition, for identical reasons as stated earlier regarding the allowability of claims 5 and 11, each of these references fails to disclose a ring member having elastomeric inner and outer layers as set forth in claim 17. Moreover, there is an absence in each reference of a ring member where the inner layer is ABS and the outer layer is thermoplastic rubber, the added limitation in claim 18. Claim 19 is restricted to where the outer layer of the ring member has a lower density than its inner layer, a restriction that is also not taught or suggested by the applied references.

Any prior art reference relied upon by an examiner in a determination of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103 must be analogous prior art and, for the reasons set forth above with regard to claims 5 and 11, Kivisto is not analogous prior art. Moreover, there is no showing by the Examiner of the necessary motivation within the cited references for the suggested combining and modifying of these pieces of prior art so as to satisfy the deficiencies in their disclosure of each of the limitations in these claims.

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 21

As pointed out above as an additional reason for traversing the rejections of claims 5 and 11, this lack of motivation for the combination and modification asserted by the Examiner is highlighted by the absence of any reason for modifying a band of the clamp in Kohner by making it out of elastomeric layers and, in particular, out of an inner layer of ABS and an outer layer of thermoplastic rubber. Kohner teaches that the only purpose for the bands is to provide a structure for holding the vial securely in place. Therefore, any suggestion of transforming the band in Kohner into the claimed layered ring member would be extraneous and inapposite to the intended function for this structure.

For all of these reasons, the rejection in the Office Action of claims 17-19 is once again asked to be withdrawn, placing these claims in condition for allowance.

New Claim

Claim 20 is a new independent claim. Claim 20 rewrites claim 8 in independent form by combining its limitations with those of claims 7 from which it depends. For the reasons stated above with respect to the patentability of claims 7 and 8, claim 20 is not anticipated or made obvious by any of the references cited by the Examiner in the Office Action, either alone or in combination, since certain limitations are neither taught nor suggested in any of them. Claim 20 is therefore in condition for immediate allowance.

Conclusion

Applicant's invention, as set forth in the pending claims, represents a novel and non-obvious level and method of forming such a level. This improved level offers advantages that include enhancing the visibility of its vials and providing impact-absorbing protection for them, advantages that are not offered by any of the vial-holding assemblies shown in the prior art cited in the Office Action. Moreover, Applicant believes the now pending claims 1-13 and 15-20 have elements that are not disclosed or suggested in that prior art.

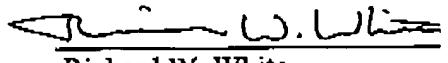
Applicant respectfully submits that all rejections in the Office Action have been traversed by amendment and argument, placing the application in condition for allowance. Early favorable

In re Patent Application Serial No. 10/826,941
Charles D. Kim

Page 22

action is earnestly solicited. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned if such would be helpful in resolving any issue that may remain.

Respectfully submitted,


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